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WAR PRACTICALLY ON.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN is a question now of hours only. Indeed, it is quite possible that fighting has already begun. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been officially broken off and the eyes of the civilized world will now be turned for an indefinite period towards the Orient. That the conflict is pregnant with the gravest possibilities is quite apparent.

Before the struggle is concluded all Europe may be involved. In England the sentiment is decidedly pro-Japanese. Whether this sentiment is strong enough to make England an open ally of Japan is a question that will be decided in the near future. If England does take a hand Russia's European friends may be depended upon to come to her aid, and in such a contingent the war will be one of the most deadly struggles the world has ever known.

The attitude of the United States will, of course, be one of strict neutrality, as far as officialdom is concerned. This country will take no part whatever in the war, as a country, except to see to it that American interests are protected. And the American commercial and other interests will not be jeopardized in any way. They are not sufficiently vital to warrant us in allying ourselves with either combatant, and we can afford, better than any of the powers, to maintain the rigid neutrality position.

The outcome of the war, in the event that no other nations are drawn into it, seems inevitably against Japan. The disparity in fighting strength between the two countries is too great for the weaker side to overcome. This disparity is noticeable in every arm of the service, but is especially noticeable in the number of soldiers. Russia can put twenty armed men in the field to one for Japan, and sooner or later will be able to crush Japan by weight of numbers.

In fighting ships Russia largely outnumbered Japan, but the Japanese vessels are in the main of a newer type, faster, better armored, more easily handled. It will be most surprising if the first naval engagements do not result in favor of Japan.

WELLS ON POLITICS.

GOVERNOR WELLS has been talking to the city and county public school superintendents of the state on the subject of politics. He declared his belief that "Every patriot should be a politician, and every politician a patriot." He also went on record as saying: "Friends, take this question to heart; see that the children under your care are taught to love clean and pure politics, so that they may be useful to the advancement of society and the welfare of their country."

The governor ought to know what he is talking about when he discusses the subject of politics. He has been in politics almost ever since he has been out of prison, and a number of more or less distinguished gentlemen in his party are wondering when he will be willing to let go. For a young man Governor Wells has made politics pay fairly well. His first effort at purification of politics was his acceptance of a position in the office of the city tax collector.

From that place he was advanced to the city recorder's office, which he held for three terms, and which he would have held longer if the people had not voted to retire him when he came before them for the fourth time. Utah has been a state since 1896, and for eight years, since 1898, Heber M. Wells has been governor. Report has it that he is planning to run for governor again this year, which would indicate that if Governor Wells has anything to say about it the state will have no other governor as long as he is alive and well.

Of course, Governor Wells is in politics purely from patriotic motives. He serves his state because no other man could afford to quite as rapidly as he. But incidentally Governor Wells draws his salary with clock-like regularity from the public treasury, and once he went so far, in the interest of purer politics, as to demand and receive an increase of salary during the term for which he was elected.

UTAH'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE THAT the Utah exhibit at the St. Louis exposition will be in place not a moment later than April 20. The building erected for the state is now practically ready for the installation of such furniture and equipment as may be considered necessary. This structure is to be a home and a meeting place for citizens of Utah who will visit the exposition, and no pains or expense should be spared in making it as attractive as possible.

An outline of the work thus far accomplished indicates that the mining exhibit is to be the chief feature of the Utah display. Every mining district in the state is to be represented by specimens of ore and mineral, and we are told that the exhibit, generally considered, will be the handsomest thing of the kind ever put together in the United States. But the mining feature will not be Utah's only bid for public notice.

While it is true that Utah is best

known as a mining state, our agricultural and manufacturing interests are certainly deserving of representation. Particularly is this true of agriculture, that has been made possible by irrigation. Utah's demonstration of the value of irrigation can easily be made one of the attractive features of the exposition. The big show will attract hundreds of thousands of people who have only the crudest notion as to what irrigation means.

It should be our duty to teach them, as far as we may, that in irrigation lies the salvation of the arid and semi-arid west. In their proper season we can show samples of fruit of all kinds, cereals, mammoth vegetables and other products of the soil that could not have been gotten out of the soil except by irrigation. One of the results of a suitable irrigation display will be to wipe out the last vestige of the dwindling opposition to national aid for irrigation.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

DISCUSSING "Railway Accidents in the United States and Europe and Prevention of Railway Accidents." Slason Thompson of Chicago finds that the railway employees take too many chances and that they are not so much to blame for taking them as their superiors are in permitting them to take chances. The demand for better train services, for faster train schedules, is incessant and insistent. Employees are compelled to disregard regulations or they would often be dismissed for inability to keep their trains on time.

Mr. Thompson believes the best physical method of preventing railroad accidents, with special reference to collisions, is to increase the double track mileage. Next to this he places the block system. And he adds: "But no physical or mechanical contrivance can protect such a system of transportation as the American railway. It is the direct effects of human negligence and incompetence. Discipline carried to the point where obedience to signals is involuntary must eventually become the reliance of the American railway system. * * * When it becomes an unheard of for an official to pass over a breach of discipline as for an engineer to pass a danger signal, the national safety of American railway traffic will be assured."

In spite of the great number of terrible railway accidents the country has experienced during the last four or five months, Mr. Thompson gets considerable comfort out of a comparison between English and American railways. In 1901 not a single passenger was killed on a British railway, a fact that has been widely commented on and almost invariably a comparison discreditable to American railways has been instituted. Mr. Thompson shows some figures that put the matter in a different light.

He takes eleven American railways with a mileage of nearly 1,000 miles greater than that of all the British roads combined. On these American railways in 1903 not a single passenger but twenty armed men in the field to one for Japan, and sooner or later will be able to crush Japan by weight of numbers.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS.
ALL NEBRASKA is in a state of turmoil over the question as to whether or not the University of Nebraska should accept a handsome donation from John D. Rockefeller. The opposition telegraphed Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who has become famous for her series of articles on the Standard Oil monopoly and its methods, for an opinion. Miss Tarbell's reply was sensible and to the point. She said, in part:

"The acceptance of a gift from John D. Rockefeller brings with it tacit recognition of the commercial principles which he has employed with more conspicuous success than any other man in the country—if it closes the mouth of any man in Nebraska to the corrupting influence of these principles, no greater calamity can befall the University of Nebraska than to accept his money. Human experience seems to show that the receiver of a gift becomes, sooner or later, the apologist of the donor and his methods. When there is a possibility of such a result, jealous regard for the moral atmosphere of the institution makes the refusal of the gift an imperative duty."

The outcome of the Nebraska controversy is still in doubt. The gift may be accepted and it may not. And there is plenty of room for argument on both sides of the question. If we all stopped to investigate the pedigree of every dollar we receive and rejected every one that comes to us from solid hands, a lot of money would go out of circulation. In the Rockefeller case the question is: Will the good that can be done with his money be of enough value to counterbalance the harm the acceptance of it might do?

Mr. Rockefeller does not lack opportunities to dispose of his wealth. If he cannot bestow it in one place he can bestow it in another. The harm his money does depends very largely on the character of the man or the institution receiving it. It can be used wisely or unwisely, as the recipient wishes. Another point: If John D. Rockefeller should divide his property by will among various educational institutions would it be wrong for them to accept it after his death?

If not, why? Would not acceptance in such cases imply an endorsement of the methods by which the money was acquired? But would it not be better to take the money and put it to good uses than risk the possibility of its diversion into harmful channels?

Warships are to be sent to Santo Domingo to demand full reparation for the killing of Machinist Johnson. Yes, and if the reparation is not instantly forthcoming those warships should blow Santo Domingo off the map.

The man who attempts to lecture on Japan and Russia will be obliged to take out jaw insurance. Two harder combinations never came together.

At least one advantage to be derived from the war between Japan and Russia lies in the fact that we'll have to brush up our geography again.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The governor assured the teachers that "there is no evil for which there is no remedy." Nevertheless, which will fall out.

The little matter of eliminating what misadventures result from the fact that the name of Santo Domingo appears to be up to us.

A peculiarity in the reports from German Southwest Africa is that when a German is killed he is murdered, but when a native is killed he dies in battle.

It is hard to understand why Congressman Hearst, who has, single-handed and alone, demolished hundreds of iniquitous trusts, should at this late date ask aid of the government in the fight against monopolies.

The row with the railroad will have the effect of making us refuse to believe Weber & Fields are always good humored, no matter how gaily they caper about.

The meeting of the National Council of Women at Indianapolis will be remembered chiefly from the fact that anti-Monroism resolutions were turned down. This, we believe, is a new record.

A dispatch from Colorado announces the dismissal of a libel suit against a newspaper "for lack of evidence." While the dispatch does not say so, the reasonable presumption is that there was a lack of evidence of the falsity of the charges made by the paper.

We are advised from Washington that there has been a "change in sentiment" in the United States. We only knew what the sentiment was and the nature of the change, we would feel all right.

With the assurance that at least one prominent officer of the national guard is not at all likely to resign, we can feel reasonably certain that the Utah militia will not be "Hamlet" with Hamlet left entirely out.

With all the court records in the Dietrich case in its possession, that senate committee may be absolutely relied upon to find out everything the general public already knows about the case.

The fact that Jack Huston will umpire in the Pacific Coast league will cause some of the Salt Lake fans to rejoice that Salt Lake will not be a member of that organization.

Indications are that the feud between in Breathitt county is about to open again.

All lovers of justice will share in the rejoicing of that Ogden rooster which has been gloriously vindicated by the committee's finding that the tail feather in question really belonged to the rooster all the time.

Even if Joseph Chamberlain believed in June, 1899, that the Boers would not fight, we submit that Mr. Chamberlain has changed his belief.

One Financier Needed.

About twelve years ago Utah was visited by Frank Melbourne, the "rain maker." Just prior to Melbourne's visit R. W. Sloan had negotiated with Dominie P. Tarpey, land agent of the Southern Pacific, for 50,000 acres of land in Cache county at the rate of \$5 per acre. It is necessary, for the sake of the story, to state that at the time that will be spoken of the land had not been paid for, although settlement was made later. Tarpey took much interest in Melbourne, and thought Melbourne was the solution of the arid land problem. Up at Keeton, when it does not rain too often, Melbourne made an experiment under Tarpey's direction. Melbourne retired alone to an unoccupied cabin there, and there he did not go. The inhabitants of the region watched the cabin and were much interested when a column of smoke ascended. The next morning brought an overcast sky. Rain soon followed, and the people were people were imploring Tarpey to let Melbourne off before the country was flooded out. Tarpey was in high spirits. He brought Melbourne to Salt Lake and kept him as his guest at the Walker House for a week or ten days. Throughout all that period Tarpey was trying to buy the secret, but it did not come. He was not anxious to sell, as he had negotiations on with the government. At length Tarpey said: "See here, Melbourne, I want to get down to business on this thing one way or other. What will you take for it? Set some figure."

"Well, Tarpey," replied Melbourne, "I will sell it to you for \$100,000."

"Hum," said Tarpey, rubbing his hair. "I haven't that much money with me. But I'll tell you, if my friend Sloan was here we'd take you up. Sloan could not be located quickly enough, so Melbourne bore his secret away with him.

THE NEEDED EDUCATION.
To The Salt Lake Herald:
Our educators being in session now, it would not be amiss to hear what one of our strongest men, Edward Borwick of Pacific Grove, has to say. We all have a desire for the little stock of our educational system. "It teaches them to talk and teaches them how to work." We have to learn to realize that he is best educated who is most useful, and with President Jordan's wisdom is the knowledge of what is best to do next, skill how to do it, and virtue is the doing it.

In the past we have let pedants and pedagogues tell us what was a true education. They with their little stock of Latin or Greek and the like, told us that the stuff they had to peddle was the real education. So, in our young days, a man was not called educated until he could throw a Greek or Latin fragment of Greek or offer his hearers a fragment of Latin. Now we laugh at such foolishness and deem it necessary to have a man who will suffer our boys and girls to be doctored with the same mixture, under the pretext that it is necessary to the knowledge of our own language, when at the same time we know that the greatest master of English literature, William Shakespeare, had little Latin and less Greek.

It is safe to say that the knowledge of obsolete words is one of the least useful and least necessary things a child can study. Let us drop from our curriculum this remnant of medieval mummery which has marked as enlightened while acting as a veil for the greatest ignorance. Don't let the children be educated as slaves to the superstitions of the past. The science of living now demands some acquaintance with all sciences from A to Z. The child who does not permit his mind to be made what Kipling calls "perfect rag bags of useless knowledge."

Now, I endorse these remarks of Mr. Borwick and believe that more use and less ornament in our educational system can tell what class of insect a certain fly belongs to, but doesn't know the maggot it propagates out the cabbage in the home garden, or what to do to prevent it. This may be called education run to waste.

JOHN D. SORESEN.

PECULIAR PATRIOTISM.

To The Salt Lake Herald:
I have read your paper for years, and paid for it, too, and read it with great interest. But when I picked it up this morning and read Governor Wells' speech, wherein he taught the people at Barratt hall to be "patriotic," it almost made me sick. I think of the great patriotisms he displayed when he planted a suit against the state he represented for an increase in salary. His great patriotism did not prevent him from "grabbing" at the state treasury for more salary. That's all.

L. P. J.

GENIUS AND TOBACCO

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, the "pioneer of the smoking world," was a heavy smoker. His tobacco box was of cylindrical form, measuring about seven inches in diameter and thirteen in height. The outside was of gilt leather, and within was a cavity for a receiver of glass or metal, which would hold about a pound of tobacco. A species of collar, that connected the receiver with the case, was pierced with holes for the reception of pipes, of which the gallant knight possessed a huge number.

The great Napoleon could never be brought to take tobacco. It is related that on a certain occasion the Persian ambassador, his majesty, the emperor made heroic attempts to enjoy the smoking process, but finally he renounced the business in disgust. Here is the story recorded by one of the courtiers:

"Fire having been brought, it only remained to communicate it to the tobacco, but could not be effected by the method which his majesty adopted. He merely opened and shut his mouth, without attempting to draw in his breath. 'Oh, the devil!' he cried at length. 'There will be no end to this business.' I observed to him that he did it half-heartedly, and showed him how he ought to begin. Worried by his vain efforts, he at last desired me to light the pipe. I obeyed and gave it to him. But scarcely had he drawn his first puff, when he uttered a cry which he knew not how to expel turned back into his palate, penetrated his nose, and blinded him. As soon as he recovered his breath he roared: 'Take this away from me. What abomination! * * * O, the swine—my stomach turns!' In fact, he felt himself so uncomfortable for at least an hour that he renounced the pleasure of the habit, which he said was only fit to amuse sluggards."

Blucher, an opponent whose presence at Waterloo Napoleon had good cause to remember, was, on the other hand, an inveterate smoker, and rarely went into action without a pipe or cigar between his teeth. So huge was his collection of pipes that he actually hired a person to superintend the heterogeneous mass, and the pipe maker, Christian Hennemann, by name, discharged his duties with a fidelity that approached fanatical zeal. Before every encounter Prince Blucher usually ordered a long pipe to be brought. After smoking for a short time he would hand back the lighted pipe to Hennemann, place himself in the saddle, draw his saber, and, with the cry, "Forward, my boys!" throw himself fiercely on the foe. On the day of Waterloo, Hennemann had just handed a pipe to his master when a cannon ball struck the ground near him, and that earth and sand covered Blucher and his gray horse. The steed made a spring to one side and the new pipe was broken before the prince had taken a puff. However, the latter merely cried: "Fill another pipe for me and keep it lighted for a moment until I drive away these French rascals." Thereupon the group was rushed forward, but the pursuit lasted not merely a moment, but throughout the whole of that long and memorable day.

ACTUAL LESE MAJESTE.

Republicans Call Attention to Treasonable Hanna Editorial.
To The Salt Lake Herald:
Under the heading, "Senator Hanna's Illness," the Tribune makes a leading editorial which might not be worth notice if it was not for the assertion: "His (Hanna's) services have been of far greater value to our people than those of any other man in the country." The Tribune is right in its praise of Hanna's services, but it is wrong in its assertion that his services were of far greater value to our people than those of any other man in the country. The Tribune is right in its praise of Hanna's services, but it is wrong in its assertion that his services were of far greater value to our people than those of any other man in the country.

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Walter Raleigh's importation. In this connection it is amusing to remember that another poet of a later day, Algernon Swinburne, has told us that "James the First was a knave, a tyrant, a liar and a coward. But I love him, I worship him, because he put the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking."

The late Lord Thompson was a lover of clay pipes and preferred Virginia tobacco to any other growth of weed. He invariably smoked whilst at work and followed a method peculiar to himself in the selection of pipes. At his feet there was placed a box full of white clays. Filling one of these, he would smoke until it was empty, then would break it in two, throwing the fragments into another box prepared for their reception. He would then pull another pipe from his straw or wooden enclosure, fill it, and destroy it as before, for he had a strong aversion to smoking a pipe a second time.

One of the most pleasant anecdotes of the late Prince Bismarck is told in connection with his love of smoke. Here is the story in his own words:

"The value of a good cigar is best understood when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another. At Konigsberg I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded throughout the battle as a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it then, for I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after victory. But I had miscalculated my chances. A poor dragon lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found that I had only gold, which would be of no use to him. But stay—I had still my cigar. I lighted it for him * * * and placed it between his teeth. * * * You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never, never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one which I did not smoke."

The late Charles Spurgeon once created a considerable futter in the non-conformist devotee by announcing during the course of a sermon that he intended smoking a cigar that night "to the glory of God." In an explanatory letter to a daily newspaper he pointed out that he had spoken the words with deliberation and in all sincerity. "When," he wrote, "I have found intense pain relieved, a weary brain soothed, and calm, refreshing sleep obtained by a cigar I have grateful to God and have blessed his name. This is what I meant, and by no means did I use the sacred words in any trifling manner. My boys! though once a hater of tobacco, became in later years an enthusiastic smoker. On one occasion he remarked, in the course of a lecture, that there was no more harm in a pipe than in a cup of tea. 'You may poison yourself,' he observed, 'by drinking too much green tea, or kill yourself by eating too many beefsteaks. For my own part,' concluded the professor, 'I consider that tobacco in moderation is a sweeter and equalizer of life to temper.'"

Absent mindedness has often gone hand in hand with smoking proclivities, and we are told that Sir Isaac Newton, in a fit of mental abstraction, once used the finger of a lady he was courting as a tobacco stopper whilst he sat and smoked in silence beside her, thinking of nothing but his pipe. On another occasion he continued to apply various lights to his pipe, finding that no smoke resulted, only to discover at length that for several hours the bowl had been empty.—Chicago Tribune.

excitement, saffron from sickness, black from torture, red from heat and blue from cold.
Sometimes, too, he is "cold as steel," "hot as blazes," "cool as a cucumber," "a warm proposition," "hard as brass," "soft as mud," "smooth as a board," "a tough customer," "a slick article." Then again he is "good as wheat," "sound as a rock," "strong as an ox," "weak as a cat," "slippery as an eel," "as dry as a bone," "hungry as a snake," "poor as a mouse," "hungry as a wolf" and "dry as a fish."

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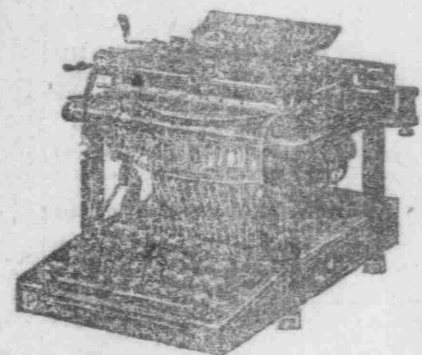
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